ABSTRACT

An anti-glare layer is obtained by coating or casting a transparent plastic film with a liquid composition containing a polymer, a curable resin precursor (e.g., an ultraviolet curable resin) and a solvent, evaporating the solvent, forming a phase separation structure by spinodal decomposition, and curing the curable resin precursor with light irradiation or other means. On the anti-glare layer, a resin layer having a low refraction index is formed to give an anti-glare film. Thus obtained anti-glare film has an uneven surface structure in the anti-glare layer, isotropically transmits and scatters an incident light to show the maximum value of the scattered light intensity at a scattering angle of 0.1 to 10°, and has a total light transmittance of 70 to 100%. The low refraction index layer may comprise a fluorine-containing compound. Such an anti-glare film prevents dazzle or blur of images on a display surface, and reflection of a surrounding scenery, and improves contrast with reducing whitening of the display, even in a high definition display apparatus.